CITY OF TUCKER, GEORGIA

ANNUAL COMPREPHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023



Prepared by:
Finance Department

Submitted by:
Tami Hanlin, City Manager

CITY OF TUCKER, GEORGIA
ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

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INTRODUCTORY SECTION

City of Tucker

February 22, 2024

Honorable Frank Auman, Mayor,
Members of the City Council, and
Citizens of Tucker, Georgia

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) of the City of Tucker, Georgia, for the year ended June 30, 2023. Responsibility for both the accuracy of the data and the completeness and fairness of the presentation, including all disclosures, rests with the City. To the best of our knowledge and belief, the enclosed data is accurate in all material respects, and is reported in a manner designed to present fairly the financial position and results of operations of the various funds and account groups of the City of Tucker. The report has been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. All disclosures necessary to enable an interested reader to gain an understanding of the government's financial activities have been included.

The City's financial statements have been audited by Nichols, Cauley & Associates, LLC, a firm of licensed certified public accountants. The goal of the independent audit was to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements of the City of Tucker for the year ended June 30, 2023, are free of material misstatement. The independent audit involved examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements; assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management; and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. The independent auditor concluded, based on the audit, that there was a reasonable basis for rendering an unmodified opinion that the City of Tucker's financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2023, are fairly presented in conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). The independent auditor's report is presented as the first component of the financial section of the report.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) immediately follows the independent auditors' report and provides a narrative introduction, overview, and analysis of the basic financial statements. The MD&A complements this letter of transmittal and should be read in conjunction with it.

PROFILE OF THE GOVERNMENT

The City of Tucker was incorporated in 2016. It is positioned in northeastern DeKalb County. Tucker is situated between the City of Stone Mountain to the south, Gwinnett County to the north and Interstate 285 to the west. A city of "sevens", Tucker's downtown is seven miles from a handful of neighboring cities, as well as being home to the seven Tucker Cluster schools. Although not incorporated as a city until 2016, Tucker has been on the map and in the hearts of residents for over a century. Tucker is one of the newer cities in the state of Georgia, voted into cityhood in November of 2015 by nearly three-quarters of the voters.

The City of Tucker covers more than 20.4 square miles with a population of over 36,900 residents. Tucker is home to two major community improvement districts (CIDs), the Tucker Northlake CID and Tucker Summit CID, representing hundreds of businesses ranging from sole proprietorships to multi-national corporations. These CIDs work to maintain and enhance the look of Tucker's commercial corridors, while also funding transportation improvements within their boundaries. Primary retail centers in Tucker include Northlake Mall, Briarcliff Village, Northlake Festival, Tucker Meridian and Cofer Crossing. Within Tucker there are approximately 2,750 licensed businesses.

Tucker boasts major health care employers including Quest Diagnostics as Tucker's largest employers, with over 730 workers on staff and Emory Healthcare with both a hospital and office presence. The City is also well known as an industrial and manufacturing hub for Dekalb County with major employers like PepsiCo, Hormel Foods Corporation, and International Paper calling Tucker home. The crown jewel of the city is Henderson Park, which consists of 125 acres and is one of the largest parks in Dekalb County. It features six soccer fields, four tennis courts, three playgrounds, two picnic pavilions, several miles of hiking trails surrounding a lake, a community garden and a native plant and wildlife walking trail.

Policymaking and legislative authority of the government is vested in the Mayor and six council members, elected by the people on a non-partisan ballot for four-year terms.Council members are elected by district, and the Mayor is elected at-large by popular vote. The Mayor and council members serve until their successors are qualified and certified. Terms of office begin after the certification of the election and swearing into office. Elections are held every two years for three of the council members, utilizing staggered terms. Two council members are elected to represent each of Tucker's three districts, while the Mayor is elected to represent the entire City. The terms for council members from District 1 Post 1, District 2 Post 1 and District 3 Post 1, as well as for the mayor, are set to expire in January 2026, while terms for District 1 Post 2, District 2 Post 2 and District 3 Post 2 will expire in January 2024.

The legislative authority of the government of the City of Tucker, except as otherwise specifically provided in the City Charter, shall be vested in the City Council, of which the Mayor is a voting member and possesses all the executive powers granted to the government under the constitution and laws of the State of Georgia and the City of Tucker charter. The City Manager maintains all the administrative powers granted to the government under the constitution and laws of the State of Georgia and the City's charter.

The City is empowered to levy a property tax on both real and personal property located within its boundaries and is qualified to levy all other taxes granted to municipalities within the State of Georgia. Deploying a non-traditional approach to government services, the city operates through a public-private partnership. The city provides a range of services including Planning and Zoning, Code Enforcement, Business and Alcohol Licenses, Parks and Recreation, as well as Building and Development permitting and inspections. During the initial seven-Year transition period, services such as police and fire protection, the construction and maintenance of highways, streets, and other infrastructure, and sanitation services continue to be provided by DeKalb County.

The annual budget serves as the foundation for the city's financial plan and assists in the control of the financial stability and health of the government. The Mayor and Council are required to adopt a final budget on or before the last day of the fiscal year ending. The budget is prepared by fund, function, and department. From day one, the budgeting process has included performance management initiatives as established by the Council. Amounts in this budget may be re-allocated within funds by approval of the City Manager, so long as the total budgeted amounts do not exceed the approved appropriations by fund.

LOCAL ECONOMY

Tucker, one of the newer cities in the State of Georgia , is also one of its most diverse business settings . The City's resident base consists of a mix of lifelong residents, young professionals just moving to the Atlanta area and everything in between. The common thread is that they, by and large, enjoy shopping locally. Whether at Main Street businesses or at one of Tucker's commercial power centers, these people support Tucker's array of retailers.

Home to more than 36,900 people, Tucker has a significant footprint in northeastern DeKalb County. Covering almost 21 square miles, Tucker's biggest businesses are the ones where residents may never walk through the doors. CSM Bakery, Ricoh, Steel Mart, and many other players in the B-to-B community, are creators of thousands of jobs within the City of Tucker. Tucker is home to medical innovators like Emory Spine Center, large corporations like PepsiCo, and small family-owned businesses like Matthews Cafeteria.

One of Tucker's biggest strengths is its location. Situated both inside and outside the Perimeter, Tucker is convenient to downtown Atlanta and surrounding areas, and just a 20-minute drive from the world's busiest airport, Hartsfield-Jackson International. The City's real estate values have consistently increased since 2018 with the average percentage in the double digits over the last five years. Values remained strong in 2023. The median income and median home value remain well above the county and state averages.

LONG TERM FINANCIAL PLANNING

To facilitate the provision of city services, the government is committed to a consistent fee structure for business taxes and permitting. The City relies on franchise fees, business taxes, excise taxes and permitting fees to fund many city services. The parks and recreation department receives support from a millage rate that was assessed for the first time directly by the City of Tucker on the 2020 tax statements. Public Works and stormwater receive support from property tax, special assessment fees for streetlighting, traffic calming, and parking, and a stormwater utility fee assessed for the first time directly by the City of Tucker on the 2023 tax statements.

MAJOR INITIATIVES FOR THE YEAR

Tucker residents overwhelmingly acknowledged the need for a change to its roadway maintenance and stormwater services delivery. A public works referendum was passed on November 8, 2022, to bring public works and stormwater responsibilities into the City of Tucker from Dekalb County. These services are set to officially transition July 1, 2023. Work was completed during the fiscal year to fill staff positions and implement software in preparation to prioritize and work through deferred public works maintenance and address key repairs on July 1st.

The current fiscal year saw major renovations and additions to Parks and Recreation facilities, areas, trails, and signage. Fitzgerald Field broke ground on a Sports Complex identified as a priority by residents in the Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Plan. Water and Sewer infrastructure improvements to the facility were completed and final plans for the Complex are complete. Construction contracts were awarded, and the earthwork portion began. More field lighting improvements were installed, and renovations were made to bathrooms and dugouts. New monument signs were installed at entrances to seven parks. New picnic tables were added in three parks and ADA pool lifts were installed at two locations. Contracts were awarded for the design and construction drawings for the new Tucker Town Green in downtown Tucker and a major renovation/improvement project to the Johns Homestead Park.

Many street repaving projects and large intersection improvements were facilitated by city staff in cooperation with Dekalb County and the State of Georgia. SPLOST approved in 2017 and the LMIG grant through GDOT provided additional funding for this resurfacing. Two major safety improvement projects were successfully completed on Chamblee Tucker Road and Brockett Road to calm traffic. The engineering contract for design of the Tucker Northlake Trail was awarded. This is a cooperative project with Tucker Northlake CID. Work on major sidewalk projects throughout the City and Segment 1A of the Tucker Trail was completed during the fiscal year.

Consultant contracts were awarded for the Comprehensive Plan Update and the Economic Development Strategic Plan. Both projects were completed during the fiscal year and adopted by Council.

INITIATIVES FOR FUTURE YEARS

The plans and studies completed and initiated this year are being utilized to help determine projects for upcoming years. Information gathered through studies and public participation meetings help drive projects and improvements to the Parks and Recreation facilities, improvements for traffic and trails for increased connectivity, and areas of growth and opportunity for the city. An update to the Parks and Recreation Master Plan and the Tucker Housing Study are two studies underway that are anticipated to help determine priorities once completed.

Deferred public works maintenance will be prioritized and key repairs completed within the coming year. A service delivery model to eliminate long-deferred needs will be developed to get the City on a more normal level of meeting current maintenance needs, and ultimately take the City on to focusing on preventive maintenance. Major stormwater repairs and improvements will be undertaken after comprehensive studies to verify the existence and age of stormwater infrastructure are completed. Agreements are in place for a coordinated effort between the City of Tucker and Dekalb County to complete necessary improvements to the Lake Erin Category 1 Dam in Henderson Park.

Plans are in development for the construction of two roundabouts in Tucker that will improve safety and the flow of traffic at two major intersections. There are plans to make major improvements at other large intersections in Tucker. Design and construction for additional sections of the Tucker Trail is an ongoing, long-term project that will provide a finished total of 32 miles of bicycle and pedestrian facilities that will connect the commercial area of downtown Tucker to surrounding neighborhoods, parks, schools, and existing trails.

FINANCIAL POLICIES

In developing and evaluating the City's accounting system, consideration is given to the adequacy of internal controls. Internal accounting controls are designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance regarding: 1) the safety of assets against loss from unauthorized use or disposal and 2) the reliability of financial records for preparing financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that: 1) the cost of a control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived; and 2) the evaluation of costs and benefits requires estimates and judgments by management. All internal control evaluations occur within the above framework.

Budgetary Controls - The City maintains budgetary controls to ensure compliance with legal provisions of the annual appropriated budget approved by the City Council. Activities of the general fund, special revenue funds, and enterprise fund are included in the annual appropriated budget. A project length budget will be utilized for capital project funds. The official level of city budget control (the level on which expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations) for each legally adopted annual operating budget is the department level within each fund. Administrative transfers of appropriations within a fund may be authorized by the City Manager to meet unforeseen needs if the total budgeted amounts do not

exceed appropriations by fund. The City's budget procedures, together with such procedures for discretely presented component units, are more fully explained in the accompanying notes to the financial statements.

OTHER INFORMATION

Awards and Achievements – The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the City for its annual comprehensive financial report for the year ended June 30, 2022. This was the fifth year that the government achieved this prestigious award. To be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized annual comprehensive financial report. This report must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and legal requirements.

A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. We believe that our current annual comprehensive financial report continues to meet the Certificate of Achievement Program's requirements and we are submitting it to GFOA to determine is eligibility for another certificate.

Acknowledgments - The preparation of the report could not have been accomplished without the efficient and dedicated efforts of the entire City Hall staff and the auditors for the City. Our sincere appreciation is extended to everyone for their contributions made in the preparation of this report, and the Mayor and City Council for their unwavering support of the staff and our collective efforts to consistently maintain the highest levels of professionalism and fiscal responsibility and management.

Respectfully submitted,

Beverly Hilton
Finance Director
City of Tucker

Tami Hanlin
City Manager
City of Tucker

CITY OF TUCKER, GEORGIA
PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS
JUNE 30, 2023

City Council

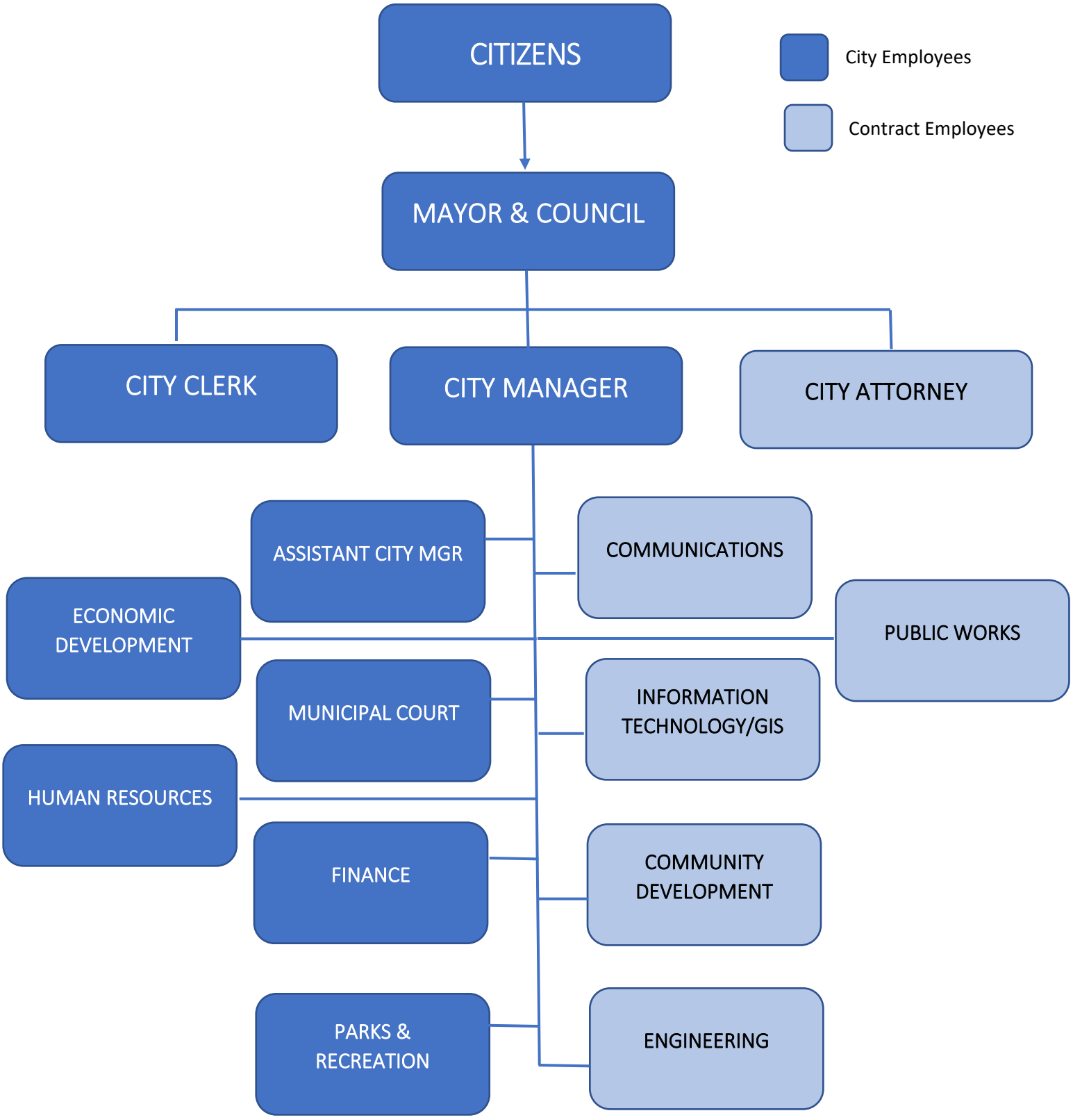
Frank Auman	Mayor
Anne Lerner	Mayor Pro Tem, District 3-Post 2
Alexis Weaver	Council Member, District 3-Post 1
Noelle Monferdini	Council Member, District 2- Post 2
Cara Schroeder	Council Member, District 2-Post 1
Virginia Rece	Council Member, District 1-Post 2
Roger W. Orlando	Council Member, District 1-Post 1

City Administration

Tami Hanlin
City Manager

John McHenry	Deputy City Manager
Bonnie Warne	City Clerk
Ted Baggett	City Attorney
Beverly Hilton	Finance Director
Joseph Blackwell	IT Director
Lolita Brown	Human Resources Director
Sonja Szubski	Communications Director
Danielle Greene	Court Operations Director
Jacqueline Moffo	Economic Development Director
Ken Hildebrandt	City Engineer
Ishri Shankar	Public Works Director
Courtney Smith	Community Development Director
Rip Robertson	Parks and Recreation Director

CITY OF TUCKER, GEORGIA
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART
JUNE 30, 2023



Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting

Presented to

City of Tucker
Georgia

For its Annual Comprehensive
Financial Report
For the Fiscal Year Ended

June 30, 2022

Christopher P. Morrill

Executive Director/CEO

FINANCIAL SECTION

NICHOLS, CAULEY & ASSOCIATES, LLC
1825 Barrett Lakes Blvd, Suite 200
Kennesaw, Georgia 30144
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kennesaw@nicholscauley.com
www.nicholscauley.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Honorable Frank Auman, Mayor
Members of the City Council
City of Tucker, Georgia

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Tucker, Georgia (the City), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City as of June, 30, 2023, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* (GAS*)*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the City and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Emphasis of Matter

As described in Note 5, the City implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 96, *Subscription Based Information Technology Arrangements*, during the year ending June 30, 2023. This standard significantly changes the accounting for the City's subscription leases. Our opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

The City's management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the City's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS and GAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS and GAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the City's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control–related matters that we identified during the audit.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and budgetary comparison information, 5-13 and 32-33 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City of Tucker, Georgia's basic financial statements. The combining and individual fund statements and schedules and special report section are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The combining and individual fund statements and schedules and the special report section are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining and individual fund statements and schedules and the special report section are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report. The other information comprises the introductory and statistical sections but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinions on the financial statements do not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated February 22, 2024 on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Nichols, Cauley & Associates, LLC

Kennesaw, Georgia
February 22, 2024

As management of the City of Tucker (the City), we offer readers of the City's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the City for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with additional information that we have furnished in our letter of transmittal, which can be found in the introductory section of this report.

The City, which was incorporated by a voter approved referendum on November 3, 2015, commenced operations pursuant to the election of a mayor and council on March 1, 2016. The City's first fiscal period was for ten months and ended December 31, 2016. Pursuant to the passage of an ordinance in May 2017, the City Council changed the City's fiscal year-end from December 31st to June 30th, and thus the year ended June 30, 2023, is the City's sixth full twelve (12) month fiscal year. For purposes of comparison in this discussion and analysis, certain comparisons will be between fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, and the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022.

Financial Highlights

- The assets of the City exceeded its liabilities at the close of the fiscal year by $49,330,847 (total net position), which represents an increase of $6,017,292 or 13.89% from the prior year end balance. Of the total net position, $28,596,112 (unrestricted net position) is available to meet the ongoing obligations of the government.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the City's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of $33,745,147. This represents an increase of $5,014,027 or 17.45% from the prior year.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the City's basic financial statements. The City's basic financial statements comprise three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to financial statements. In addition to the basic statements, this report contains other supplementary information, including combining statements for non-major funds, and a statistical section. Comparative data is presented as applicable.

Government-wide Financial Statements: The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the City's finances, in a manner like a private-sector business.

The *statement of net position* presents, combines, and consolidates the City's current financial resources with assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net position. This statement provides information on all the City's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources with the difference between the two reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the City is improving or deteriorating.

The *statement of activities* presents information showing how the City's net position changed during the fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenditures are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal years (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave).

Both government-wide financial statements report functions of the City that are principally supported by taxes (governmental activities). The governmental activities of the City include general government, judicial, public works, culture and recreation, and community development.

The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 14 and 15 of this report.

Fund Financial Statements: A *fund* is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. Fund financial statements focus on the City's most significant funds rather than the City as a whole. Major funds are separately reported while all others are combined into a single, aggregated presentation. Individual fund data for non-major funds are provided in the form of combining statements in a later section of the report. The City, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental Funds Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on *near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources*, as well as on *balances of spendable resources* available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating the City's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for *governmental funds* with similar information presented for *governmental activities* in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the City's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between *governmental funds and governmental activities*.

The City maintains seven governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the General Fund, ARPA Grant Fund, Capital Projects Fund, and the Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax (SPLOST) Fund. Data from the other funds is combined into a single, aggregate presentation. Individual fund data for each of these non-major funds is provided in the form of combining statements elsewhere in this report. The City's nonmajor funds include the Rental Car Tax Fund, Hotel/Motel Tax Fund, and Grant Fund.

The City adopts an annual appropriated budget for all its funds, except capital project funds for which project length budgets are adopted. A budgetary comparison schedule has been provided for the General Fund and each major special revenue fund as required supplementary information. Budget to actual comparisons for nonmajor special revenue funds are provided in individual schedules elsewhere in this report.

The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 16 through 19 of this report.

Notes to the financial statements: The financial statements include notes that explain some of the information in the financial statements and provide information that is more detailed. The notes are essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes on the financial statements can be found on pages 20 through 31 of this report.

Other information: In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain *required supplementary information* such as the budgetary comparison schedules as presented on a generally accepted accounting principal basis in this section. These schedules are intended to demonstrate the City's compliance with the legally adopted and amended budgets.

The combining and individual fund statements and schedules, referred to earlier, are presented immediately following the required supplementary information. Combining and individual fund statements and schedules can be found on pages 34 through 38 of this report. Required supplementary information can be found on pages 32 through 33 of this report.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net position may serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position over time. In the City's case, assets exceeded liabilities by $49,330,847, representing a $6,017,292 or 13.89% increase over the prior fiscal period.

The City's net position is comprised of investments in capital assets of $10,615,841, amounts restricted for community development of $200,586, and amounts restricted for capital projects of $9,918,308. The remaining portion of the City's net position represents an unrestricted net position of $28,596,112, which is available to meet the ongoing obligations of the government. This amount represents 115.20% of fiscal year 2023 expenses.

The table below summarizes the City's Net Position for June 30, 2023, and 2022.

City of Tucker Net Position

	Governmental Activities		Dollar Increase	
	June 30 2023	June 30 2022	(Decrease)	Percent
Assets				
Current assets	$ 48,318,019	$ 40,334,110	$ 7,983,909	19.79 %
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	15,867,909	14,135,769	1,732,140	12.25
Total assets	64,185,928	54,469,879	9,716,049	17.84
Liabilities				
Current liabilities	9,701,025	7,796,643	1,904,382	24.43
Long-term liabilities	5,154,056	3,359,681	1,794,375	53.41
Total liabilities	14,855,081	11,156,324	3,698,757	33.15
Net Position				
Investment in capital assets	10,615,841	10,207,486	408,355	4.00
Restricted	10,118,894	8,683,176	1,435,718	16.53
Unrestricted	28,596,112	24,422,893	4,173,219	17.09
Total net position	$ 49,330,847	$ 43,313,555	$ 6,017,292	13.89 %

In the current year, the City's capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and current liabilities saw increases. For capital assets, much of the increase can be attributed to site improvements and infrastructure inside City Parks. The current liabilities increase can be attributed to accounts payable for SPLOST and capital projects and unearned revenue for ARPA.

Revenues: Government wide revenues have increased $3,576,161 or 13.12%, primarily because of intergovernmental revenue and contributions tied to capital projects. Charges for services are comprised of recreational activity fees, license and permit revenue, and fines and forfeitures. Charges for services increased $855,524 or 45.25% over the previous year due to increased participation in parks and recreation programs and an increase in licenses and permits due to an increase in construction activity. Grants and contributions revenue of $11,044,012 is an increase of $1,801,721 or 19.49% due to changes in grant revenue from the prior year. Investment Earnings revenue increased $759,101 or 1749 % due to the increase in interest rates.

Expenses: Government-wide expenses have increased $7,230,576 or 41.10%. Much of the increase is related to SPLOST and capital projects activity in public works and culture and recreation related projects. Community development and judicial expenses increased slightly while general government expenses decreased. The decrease in general government expenses was related to ARPA project expenses in the prior year.

The table below shows the summary of the changes in net position during the year.

City of Tucker Changes in Net Position

	Governmental Activities		Dollar Increase	
	June 30 2023	June 30 2022	(Decrease)	Percent
Revenues				
Program revenues:				
Charges for services	$ 2,746,069	$ 1,890,545	$ 855,524	45.25 %
Operating grants and contributions	3,322,609	2,455,578	867,031	35.31
Capital grants and contributions	7,721,403	6,786,713	934,690	13.77
General revenues:				
Property taxes	3,107,080	3,218,232	(111,152)	(3.45)
Franchise taxes	3,416,314	3,661,175	(244,861)	(6.69)
Business taxes	4,132,132	4,211,785	(79,653)	(1.89)
Insurance premium taxes	3,397,268	2,900,022	497,246	17.15
Excise taxes	864,898	729,505	135,393	18.56
Hotel/Motel taxes	1,329,668	1,241,290	88,378	7.12
Unrestricted investment earnings	802,502	43,401	759,101	1,749.04
Miscellaneous revenues	-	125,536	(125,536)	(100.00)
Total revenues	30,839,943	27,263,782	3,576,161	13.12
Expenses				
General government	4,679,242	6,720,275	(2,041,033)	(30.37)
Judicial	404,210	380,713	23,497	6.17
Public works	12,555,995	6,692,656	5,863,339	87.61
Culture and recreation	4,357,985	1,261,782	3,096,203	245.38
Community development	2,628,628	2,449,288	179,340	7.32
Interest	196,591	87,361	109,230	125.03
Total expenses	24,822,651	17,592,075	7,230,576	41.10
Changes in net position	6,017,292	9,671,707	(3,654,415)	(37.78) %
Net position, beginning of year	43,313,555	33,641,848		
Net position, end of year	$ 49,330,847	$ 43,313,555		

Financial Analysis of the City's Funds

As noted earlier, the City uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

***Governmental Funds Overview*:** The focus of the City's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the City's financing requirements. Particularly, unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of the City's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year. The table below summarizes governmental revenues and expenditures for fiscal year 2023 and 2022.

City of Tucker Governmental Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances

	Governmental Funds		Dollar	
	June 30 2023	June 30 2022	Increase (Decrease)	Percent
Revenues				
Taxes	$ 15,870,091	$ 16,742,425	$ (872,334)	(5.21) %
Licenses and permits	1,549,055	991,511	557,544	56.23
Fines and forfeitures	679,443	541,855	137,588	25.39
Charges for service	517,571	357,179	160,392	44.91
Intergovernmental	10,357,025	9,242,291	1,114,734	12.06
Contributions	356,303	118,138	238,165	201.60
Investment Earnings	802,502	43,401	759,101	1,749.04
Miscellaneous	-	7,398	(7,398)	(100.00)
Total revenues	30,131,990	28,044,198	2,087,792	7.44
Expenditures				
General government	3,739,383	6,281,690	(2,542,307)	(40.47)
Judicial	404,210	380,713	23,497	6.17
Public works	12,820,524	6,692,656	6,127,868	91.56
Culture and recreation	3,446,695	4,071,303	(624,608)	(15.34)
Community Development	2,639,802	2,444,049	195,753	8.01
Capital Outlay	1,445,592	313,087	1,132,505	361.72
Debt Service:				
Principal	634,488	252,998	381,490	150.79
Interest	196,591	144,283	52,308	36.25
Total expenditures	25,327,285	20,580,779	4,746,506	23.06
Excess of revenues over expenditures	4,804,705	7,463,419	(2,658,714)	(35.62)
Other Financing Sources (uses)				
Issuance of Debt	209,322	-	209,322	100.00
Transfers in	16,207,927	6,438,411	9,769,516	151.74
Transfers out	(16,207,927)	(6,438,411)	(9,769,516)	151.74
Total Other Financing Sources (uses)	209,322	-	209,322	100.00
Net change in fund balance	5,014,027	7,463,419	(2,449,392)	(32.82)
Fund balance, beginning of year	28,731,110	21,267,691	7,463,419	35.09
Fund balance, end of year	$ 33,745,137	$ 28,731,110	$ 5,014,027	17.45 %

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the City's governmental funds reported a combined ending fund balance of $33,745,137 an increase of $5,014,027 or 17.45%, primarily related to increased license and permit fees, grant revenue and investment earnings. Of this balance, $9,777,036 is restricted by law or contractual agreement; and $14,586,348 is considered unassigned and can be used to meet the near-term operating needs of the city.

Total governmental revenues were $30,131,990 in fiscal year 2023 compared to $28,044,198 for fiscal year 2022. Fines and forfeitures increased by $137,558, investment earnings increased by $759,101, contributions and donations increased by $238,165 due to grant expenditure reimbursements from cooperative agreements and intergovernmental revenue increased by $1,114,734 due to related ARPA expenditures.

Taxes decreased overall by $872,334 or 5.21% due to a decrease in Franchise Fees of $1,133,023 or 24.90% that was offset by an increase in Insurance Premium Tax of $251,512 or 9.08% and an increase in Excise Taxes of $223,370 or 11.33%.

Business taxes decreased $105,897 or 2.59%, due to a delinquent payment by the second highest taxpayer in the City. Hotel/motel taxes increased $88,378 or 7.11% due to increases in occupancy and rates during fiscal 2023. Licenses and permits increased $557,544 or 56.23% due to an increase in the number of building permits issued. Fines and forfeitures increased $137,588 or 25.39% due to increased court fines from traffic court.

Total governmental expenditures have increased $4,746,506 or 23.06%. General government expenditures decreased $2,542,307 or 40.47%; Public Works increased $6,127,868 or 91.56%. Increases and decreases can primarily be attributed to completed and ongoing capital-related projects.

General Fund

The general fund is the chief operating fund of the City. At the end of the current fiscal year, the total fund balance was $14,943,002 which is a decrease of $781,060 or 4.96%. As a measure of liquidity, it may be useful to compare unassigned fund balance to total fund expenditures. The unassigned fund balance on June 30, 2023, was $14,586,348 and represents 136.80% of total general fund expenditures.

Total General Fund revenues have increased $615,221 or 3.51%. Taxes decreased overall by $984,917 or 6.37% over the prior year. Franchise taxes decreased $1,133,023. Most of that decrease was from Georgia Power over the previous year. Business taxes decreased $105,897 due to a late payment from the second highest taxpayer in the City. Property taxes increased $26,052 or 1.29%. Insurance premium tax increased $497,246 or 17.14% and excise tax increased $223,771 or 11.35% due to increases in hotel motel tax and rental car excise. Charges for services of $517,571 are primarily recreation activity fees. The 44.91% increase in revenue for this item is due to increased participation in parks and recreation programs over the previous year. Licenses and permits revenue was up $557,544 or 56.23%. Supply chain delays have improved and the number of permit applications for construction have increased. Fines and forfeitures increased by 25.39% to $679,443. Investment earnings increased by 1,749.04% to $802,502 due to an increase in interest rates and moving deposits to interest bearing accounts.

Total general fund expenditures increased $1,811,901 or 20.47%. General government expenditures increased $14,114 or 0.40%; culture and recreation increased $650,840 or 28.65%; and public works increased $690,717 or 237.67%. Merit salary increases with increased costs for benefits, and additional programs requiring additional part-time staff accounted for most of the increases in general government and culture and recreation. The increase in public works is related to adding an engineering firm to facilitate public works and stormwater maintenance that will be taken over from Dekalb County on July 1.

City of Tucker General Fund Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances

	June 30 2023	June 30 2022	Dollar Increase (Decrease)	Percent
Revenues				
Taxes	$ 14,477,822	$ 15,462,739	$ (984,917)	(6.37) %
Licenses and permits	1,549,055	991,511	557,544	56.23
Fines and forfeitures	679,443	541,855	137,588	25.39
Charges for service	517,571	357,179	160,392	44.91
Intergovernmental	2,500	-	2,500	100.00
Contributions	108,549	118,138	(9,589)	(8.12)
Investment earnings	802,502	43,401	759,101	1,749.04
Miscellaneous	-	7,398	(7,398)	(100.00)
Total revenues	18,137,442	17,522,221	615,221	3.51
Expenditures				
General government	3,580,877	3,566,763	14,114	0.40
Judicial	404,210	380,713	23,497	6.17
Public works	981,332	290,615	690,717	237.67
Culture and recreation	2,922,598	2,271,758	650,840	28.65
Community development	1,941,947	1,943,012	(1,065)	(0.05)
Debt service:				
Principal	634,488	309,920	324,568	104.73
Interest	196,591	87,361	109,230	125.03
Total expenditures	10,662,043	8,850,142	1,811,901	20.47
Excess of revenues over expenditures	7,475,399	8,672,079	(1,196,680)	(13.80)
Other Financing Sources (uses)				
Issuance of debt	209,322	-	209,322	100.00
Transfers in	3,746,454	599,813	3,146,641	524.60
Transfers out	(12,212,235)	(5,457,540)	(6,754,695)	123.77
Total Other Financing Sources (uses)	(8,256,459)	(4,857,727)	(3,398,732)	69.97
Net change in fund balance	(781,060)	3,814,352	(4,595,412)	(120.48)
Fund balance, beginning of year	15,724,062	11,909,710	3,814,352	32.03
Fund balance, end of year	$ 14,943,002	$ 15,724,062	$ (781,060)	(4.97) %

SPLOST Fund

In April 2018, the City began receiving proceeds of a sales tax levied in DeKalb County, which will be used by the City for the exclusive purpose of capital outlay projects in accordance with a voter approved sales tax referendum. Proceeds are received monthly, and the levy will continue through March 2024. For the year ended June 30, 2023, the City received a total of $6,509,881. Project expenditures in FY2023 include street resurfacing, major road improvements, sidewalk repair and new construction, and park renovations at Fitzgerald Field.

Capital Projects Fund

At the end of the fiscal year, the Capital Projects Fund had a fund balance of $9,219,339. The General Fund transferred $12,211,473 during the fiscal year for projects throughout the City. The largest portion of these projects included road resurfacing and traffic calming projects.

American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Fund

In fiscal year 2023, the City of Tucker received a total of $6,795,608 for ARPA related expenditures. Funds have been transferred for general government services under program guidelines under the standard allowance. Total eligible expenditures incurred in the ARPA fund in fiscal year 2023 were $3,285,151. The ARPA proceeds not expended as of June 30, 2023, totaling $7,850,487 is reported as unearned revenue and will be recognized as revenue when eligible expenditures are incurred. These funds are required to be encumbered by December 31, 2024, and spent by December 31, 2026.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The General Fund budget versus actual comparison can be found on page 32. For fiscal year 2023, the City had an overall favorable budget variance of $1,310,204.

Total revenues were $48,096 less than the final amended budget. Motor Vehicle taxes accounted for most of this variance. A monthly disbursement from Dekalb County included an adjustment from a prior year that created negative revenue in this line of $11,326. This negative paired with the budgeted amount of $30,000 creates a shortfall of $41,326. All other accounts had minimal differences from budgeted.

Total expenditures were $1,358,363 less than the final amended budget. Stormwater was $1,355,647 less than the final budget due to lower than anticipated startup costs of the new fund effective July 1 of the upcoming fiscal year. Other departments had less significant differences resulting from operating estimates versus final expenditures.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital Assets The City's investment in capital assets for its governmental activities as of June 30, 2023, amounts to $15,867,909 (net of accumulated depreciation). This represents an increase of $1,732,140 or 12.25% over the prior year. The largest increase in fiscal year 2023 was infrastructure for the Fitzgerald Sports Complex. Additional information on the City's capital assets can be found in note 5 on page 27 of this report.

Long-term Debt On June 30, 2023, the City had long term debt of $5,154,056. This debt is related to compensated absences, lease liability, and subscription-based information technology arrangements. The current portion of this long-term debt is $713,026 and is due within one year. Additional information on the City's long-term debt can be found in note 6 on page 28 of this report.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

All these factors were considered in preparing the city's budget for the 2024 fiscal year.

- Sustainability of Existing Services – the city has deployed a philosophy of budgetary evaluation which reviews the needs of the City to the standard which realizes that services and associated costs should not be appropriated if they are not justified as long-term goals of the organization. This philosophy is solidified during the budget process, with a multi-year financial outlook that provides the conduit to evaluate government priorities, realign and diversify revenue structures, and provide the data for decision making for continued financial success.
- Cost of government – The City has a 2.284 millage rate for FY24 based on taking over Parks and Recreation and Public Works from the County.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City of Tucker's finances for all those with an interest in the city's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Department of Finance, City of Tucker, 1975 Lakeside Parkway, Suite 350, Tucker, Georgia, 30084, or by calling 678-597-9040.

CITY OF TUCKER, GEORGIA
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2023

	Primary Government
	Governmental Activities
Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 41,969,173
Receivables, net	5,259,954
Prepaid items	168,714
Due from other governments	920,178
Capital assets, non-depreciable	4,651,797
Capital assets, depreciable (net of accumulated depreciation and amortization)	11,216,112
Total Assets	64,185,928
Liabilities	
Accounts payable and other current liabilities	1,850,538
Unearned revenue	7,850,487
Noncurrent liabilities	
Due within one year	
Long-term obligations	713,026
Due in more than one year	
Long-term obligations	4,441,030
Total Liabilities	14,855,081
Net Position	
Net investment in capital assets	10,615,841
Restricted for:	
Capital projects	9,918,308
Community development	200,586
Unrestricted (deficit)	28,596,112
Total Net Position	$ 49,330,847

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

CITY OF TUCKER, GEORGIA
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Function/Program	Expenses	Program Revenues: Charges for Services	Program Revenues: Operating Grants and Contributions	Program Revenues: Capital Grants and Contributions	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position: Primary Government: Governmental Activities
Primary Government					
Governmental Activities					
General government	$ 4,679,242	$ 1,065,492	$ 3,290,298	$ -	$ (323,452)
Judicial	404,210	-	-	-	(404,210)
Public works	12,555,995	-	32,311	5,440,445	(7,083,239)
Culture and recreation	4,357,985	517,251	-	2,280,958	(1,559,776)
Community development	2,628,628	1,163,326	-	-	(1,465,302)
Interest and fiscal charges	196,591	-	-	-	(196,591)
Total Governmental Activities	24,822,651	2,746,069	3,322,609	7,721,403	(11,032,570)
Total Primary Government	$ 24,822,651	$ 2,746,069	$ 3,322,609	$ 7,721,403	(11,032,570)
		General Revenues			
		Property taxes			3,107,080
		Business taxes			4,132,132
		Insurance premium tax			3,397,268
		Alcoholic taxes			802,297
		Hotel, motel tax			1,329,668
		Franchise taxes			3,416,314
		Auto rental tax			62,601
		Unrestricted investment earnings			802,502
		Total General Revenues and Transfers			17,049,862
		Change in Net Position			6,017,292
		Net Position Beginning of Year			43,313,555
		Net Position End of Year			$ 49,330,847

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

CITY OF TUCKER, GEORGIA
BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2023

	General Fund	ARPA Grant Fund	SPLOST Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 21,570,581	$ 10,387,255	$ 10,011,337	$ -	$ -	$ 41,969,173
Receivable, net	5,147,392	-	-	-	112,562	5,259,954
Prepaid items	162,414	-	-	6,300	-	168,714
Due from other funds	3,195,652	825,335	16,469	10,335,516	218,900	14,591,872
Due from other governments	1,222	-	825,506	-	93,450	920,178
Total assets	$ 30,077,261	$ 11,212,590	$ 10,853,312	$ 10,341,816	$ 424,912	$ 62,909,891
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances						
Liabilities						
Accounts payable	$ 606,614	$ -	$ 226,663	$ 311,916	$ 101,604	$ 1,246,797
Retainage payable	-	-	180,167	276,211	-	456,378
Accrued liabilities	143,449	3,914	-	-	-	147,363
Due to other funds	9,854,197	3,358,189	713,424	534,350	131,712	14,591,872
Unearned revenue	-	7,850,487	-	-	-	7,850,487
Total liabilities	10,604,260	11,212,590	1,120,254	1,122,477	233,316	24,292,897
Deferred Inflows of Resources						
Unavailable revenue - tax revenue	4,529,999	-	-	-	-	4,529,999
Unavailable revenue - intergovernmental revenue	-	-	248,408	-	93,450	341,858
Total deferred inflows of resources	4,529,999	-	248,408	-	93,450	4,871,857
Fund Balances						
Nonspendable	162,414	-	-	6,300	-	168,714
Restricted	194,240	-	9,484,650	-	98,146	9,777,036
Committed	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assigned	-	-	-	9,213,039	-	9,213,039
Unassigned	14,586,348	-	-	-	-	14,586,348
Total fund balances	14,943,002	-	9,484,650	9,219,339	98,146	33,745,137
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances	$ 30,077,261	$ 11,212,590	$ 10,853,312	$ 10,341,816	$ 424,912	$ 62,909,891

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

CITY OF TUCKER, GEORGIA
RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET OF
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2023

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:

Total fund balances - governmental funds	$ 33,745,137
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources, and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	15,867,909
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current period expenditures, and therefore, are unavailable in the funds:	
Revenues earned but unavailable	4,871,857
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore, are not reported in the funds:	
Lease liability	(3,278,990)
Subscription liability	(1,767,610)
Accrued compensated absences	(107,456)
Net position of governmental activities	$ 49,330,847

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

CITY OF TUCKER, GEORGIA
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	General Fund	ARPA Grant Fund	SPLOST Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues						
Taxes	$ 14,477,822	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,392,269	$ 15,870,091
Licenses and permits	1,549,055	-	-	-	-	1,549,055
Intergovernmental	2,500	3,285,151	6,667,561	401,813	-	10,357,025
Charges for services	517,571	-	-	-	-	517,571
Fines and forfeitures	679,443	-	-	-	-	679,443
Investment earnings	802,502	-	-	-	-	802,502
Contributions and donations	108,549	-	243,671	4,083	-	356,303
Total revenues	18,137,442	3,285,151	6,911,232	405,896	1,392,269	30,131,990
Expenditures						
Current:						
General government	3,580,877	57,179	-	101,327	-	3,739,383
Judicial	404,210	-	-	-	-	404,210
Public works	981,332	36,932	5,325,674	6,476,586	-	12,820,524
Culture and recreation	2,922,598	-	-	365,897	158,200	3,446,695
Community development	1,941,947	-	-	116,301	581,554	2,639,802
Capital outlay	-	-	627,585	818,007	-	1,445,592
Debt Service						
Principal retirement	634,488	-	-	-	-	634,488
Interest and fiscal charges	196,591	-	-	-	-	196,591
Total expenditures	10,662,043	94,111	5,953,259	7,878,118	739,754	25,327,285
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	7,475,399.00	3,191,040	957,973	(7,472,222)	652,515	4,804,705
Other Financing Sources (Uses)						
Issuance of debt	209,322	-	-	-	-	209,322
Transfers in	3,746,454	-	-	12,211,473	250,000	16,207,927
Transfers out	(12,212,235)	(3,191,040)	-	-	(804,652)	(16,207,927)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(8,256,459)	(3,191,040)	-	12,211,473	(554,652)	209,322
Net Change in Fund Balances	(781,060)	-	957,973	4,739,251	97,863	5,014,027
Fund Balances Beginning of Year	15,724,062	-	8,526,677	4,480,088	283	28,731,110
Fund Balances End of Year	$ 14,943,002	$ -	$ 9,484,650	$ 9,219,339	$ 98,146	$ 33,745,137

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

CITY OF TUCKER, GEORGIA
RECONCILIATION OF STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:

Net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds		$ 5,014,027
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. When assets are sold or retired, the difference between the sales proceeds, if any, and the net book value of the assets is reported in the statement of activities as a gain or loss.		
Depreciation/amortization expense	(1,427,475)	
Capital outlays	1,286,315	(141,160)
The net effect of revenue in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as a revenue in the funds.		719,127
The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources and the repayment of principal on long-term obligations consumes current financial resources in the governmental funds. Governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts, and similar items when obligations are issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities.		
Issuance of debt	(209,322)	
Lease liability payments	319,476	
Subscription liability payments	315,012	425,166
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		
Accrued compensated absences	132	132
Change in net position of governmental activities		$ 6,017,292

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

The accounting methods and procedures adopted by the City of Tucker, Georgia, conform to generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America as applied to governmental entities. The following notes to the financial statements are an integral part of the City's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report.

(1) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Reporting Entity

The City, which was incorporated by a voter approved referendum on November 3, 2015, commenced operations pursuant to the election of a mayor and council on March 1, 2016. Policy-making and legislative authority are vested in the Mayor and City Council which consists of six council members and the Mayor. The government provides such services as general government administration, judicial services through its municipal court, community development, public works, and culture and recreation.

B. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the activities of the primary government. The statement of net position includes non-current assets and non-current liabilities. In addition, the government-wide statement of activities reflects depreciation expense on the City’s capital assets and changes in long-term liabilities, including lease liabilities. As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. *Direct expenses* are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. *Program revenues* include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as *general revenues.*

Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of the related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources measurement focus* and the *modified accrual basis of accounting.* Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be *available* when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the City considers all revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when a payment is due.

Property taxes, franchise taxes, licenses, and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the government.

The government reports the following major governmental funds:

General Fund - The General Fund is the general operating fund of the City. It is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

ARPA Grant Fund – The American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Grant Fund is a special revenue fund used to account for the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery grant revenue and expenditures of the City.

SPLOST Fund – The Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax Fund (SPLOST) accounts are used to account for the proceeds of a sales tax levied in DeKalb County, which will be used by the City for the exclusive purpose of capital outlay projects in accordance with the voter approved sales tax referendum.

Capital Projects Funds - Capital Projects Funds are used to account for financial resources that are restricted for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities.

Additionally, the government reports the following fund types:

Special Revenue Funds - Special Revenue Funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes.

D. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

An operating budget is legally required to be adopted each fiscal year for all funds. Annual operating budgets are adopted for the General Fund and each special revenue fund each fiscal year through passage of an annual budget ordinance and amended as required. Project length budgets are adopted for the Capital Projects Funds.

The governmental funds budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Actual GAAP expenditures and revenues in the General Fund have been adjusted to the budgetary basis for comparison within this report. Proceeds from and capital outlay related to subscription based information technology arrangements are not budgeted and debt service expenditures are budgeted at the department level in the General Fund.

The legal level of budgetary control (i.e., the level at which expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations) is the department level, within the fund. Transfers of appropriations within a department budget or within a non-departmental expenditure category require only the approval of the City Manager. Increases in appropriations in a departmental budget or in a non-departmental expenditure category, require approval of the governing body in the form of amendments to the budget ordinance.

All appropriations lapse at fiscal year-end. Encumbrance accounting – under which purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for the expenditure of resources are recorded to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation – is not employed by the City.

E. Cash and Investments

The City's cash and cash equivalents includes amounts in demand deposits as well as short-term investments with a maturity date within three months of the date acquired by the City.

Investments are stated at fair value. Fair value of the external investment pool, Georgia Fund I, is equal to the value of the pool shares. The Office of the State Treasurer is the oversight agency for Georgia Fund I.

See Note 2 for additional information regarding Cash and Investments.

F. Short-Term / Long-Term Interfund Receivables/Payables

During the course of operations, numerous transactions occur between individual funds for goods provided or services rendered. These receivables and payables are classified as "due from other funds" or "due to other funds."

Any residual balances outstanding in the governmental activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as "internal balances."

See Note 4 for additional information regarding Interfund Receivables/Payables.

G. Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond the fiscal year are recorded as prepaid items. The consumption method is used to account for prepaid items within the City's Funds.

H. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental columns in the government-wide financial statements.

All capital assets are valued at historical cost or estimated historical cost if actual historical cost is not available. Donated capital assets are reported at acquisition value on the date donated.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized. The capitalization threshold for capital assets is $5,000.

Depreciation has been provided over the estimated useful lives using the straight-line method. Depreciation has been calculated on a percentage basis or estimated useful life as follows:

	Governmental Activities
Buildings	15 years
Right-to-use lease asset, buildings	15 years
Vehicles	7 years
Equipment	5-10 years
Leasehold improvements	7-10 years
Infrastructure	25 years

See Note 5 for additional information regarding Capital Assets.

I. Compensated Absences

It is the City's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused paid time off. All paid time off is accrued when incurred in the government-wide financial statements. A liability for these amounts is reported in the governmental funds only if they have matured, for example, as a result of employee resignations and retirements. At termination, employees are paid for one half of any accumulated but unused paid time off. See Note 6 for additional information regarding Compensated Absences.

J. Leases

Lessee

The City of Tucker is a lessee for a building lease. The City recognizes a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset in the government-wide financial statements. The City recognizes lease liabilities with an initial, individual value of $5,000 or more.

At the commencement of a lease, the City initially measures the lease liability at the present value of payments expected to be made during the lease term. Subsequently, the lease liability is reduced by the principal portion of lease payments made. The lease asset is initially measured as the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for lease payments made at or before the lease commencement date, plus certain initial direct costs. Subsequently, the lease asset is amortized on a straight-line basis over its useful life.

Key estimates and judgments related to leases include how the City determines (1) the discount rate it uses to discount the expected lease payments to present value, (2) lease term, and (3) lease payments:

- The City uses the interest rate charged by the lessor as the discount rate. When the interest rate charged by the lessor is not provided, the City generally uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for leases.
- The lease term includes the noncancellable period of the lease. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are composed of fixed payments and purchase option prices that the City is reasonably certain to exercise.

The City monitors changes in circumstances that would require a remeasurement of its lease and will remeasure the lease asset and liability if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the lease liability.

Lease assets are reported with other capital assets and lease liabilities are reported with long-term debt on the statement of net position. See Note 5 and 6 for additional information regarding Leases.

K. Deferred Inflows of Resources

In addition to liabilities, the financial statements will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of fund balance that applies to future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The City has one type of item which arises only under a modified accrual basis of accounting that qualifies for reporting in this category. Accordingly, this item, unavailable revenue is only reported in the governmental funds balance sheet. The

governmental funds report unavailable revenues from property taxes and insurance premium taxes as these amounts are deferred and will be recognized as inflow of resources in the period in which the amounts become available.

L. Nature and Purpose of Classifications of Fund Equity

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report fund classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which the City is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in those funds can be spent. Amounts that are restricted to specific purposes either by a) constraints placed on the use of resources by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation are classified as restricted fund balances. Amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by the City Council through an ordinance are classified as committed fund balances. Once adopted, the limitation imposed by the ordinance remains in place until a similar action is taken (adoption of another ordinance) to remove or revise the limitation. Amounts that are constrained by the City's intent to be used for specific purposes but are neither restricted nor committed are classified as assigned fund balances. The City Council has by ordinance authorized the City's Finance Director to assigned fund balance. Nonspendable fund balances include amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. Unassigned fund balance represents fund balance that has not been assigned to other funds and that has not been restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purposes within the general fund.

The City uses restricted amounts to be spent first when both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available unless there are legal documents or contracts that prohibit doing this. Additionally, the City would first use committed, then assigned, and lastly unassigned amounts of unrestricted fund balance when expenditures are made.
See Note 8 for additional information regarding Fund Balance.

M. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

(2) DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Custodial Credit Risk −Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the government's deposits

may not be returned to it. The City reduces its exposure to this risk by requiring deposits to be collateralized in accordance with State law. As of June 30, 2023, the City was not exposed to custodial credit risk.

As of June 30, 2023, the City had the following investments that are included in the custodial credit risk discussion above related to deposits:

Type of Investment	Rating	Investment Maturities (in Years)				Total
		Less than 1	1 - 5	6 - 10	More than 10	
Primary Government						
Georgia Fund 1	AAAf	$ 8,296,172	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 8,296,172
Total Primary Government		$ 8,296,172	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 8,296,172

The City considers amounts held at Georgia Fund 1 to be cash equivalents for financial statement presentation.

(3) RECEIVABLES

Receivables at June 30, 2023 for the government's individual major funds and the nonmajor and other funds in the aggregate consist of the following:

	Taxes and Fines	Other	Allowance for Uncollectibles	Net Receivables
General Fund	$ 4,960,604	$ 186,788	$ -	$ 5,147,392
Non-major Governmental Funds	112,562	-	-	112,562
Total	$ 5,073,166	$ 186,788	$ -	$ 5,259,954

(4) INTERFUND RECEIVABLES, ADVANCES AND TRANSFERS

Interfund receivable and payable balances for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023 are summarized as follows:

	Receivable Fund					
Payable Fund	General Fund	ARPA Grant Fund	SPLOST Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total
General Fund	$ -	$ -	$ 2,259	$ 9,851,938	$ -	$ 9,854,197
ARPA Grant Fund	3,191,040	-	-	167,149	-	3,358,189
SPLOST Fund	-	396,995	-	316,429	-	713,424
Capital Projects Fund	-	301,240	14,210	-	218,900	534,350
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	4,612	127,100	-	-	-	131,712
Total	$ 3,195,652	$ 825,335	$ 16,469	$ 10,335,516	$ 218,900	$ 14,591,872

Generally, outstanding balances between funds reported as "due to/from other funds" include outstanding charges by one fund to another for services or goods, subsidy commitments outstanding at year-end, and other miscellaneous receivables/payables between funds. These

balances are expected to be repaid within one year.

	Transfers In Fund			
Transfers Out Fund	General Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total
General Fund	$ -	$ 12,211,473	$ 762	$ 12,212,235
ARPA Grant Fund	3,191,040	-	-	3,191,040
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	555,414	-	249,238	804,652
Total	$ 3,746,454	$ 12,211,473	$ 250,000	$ 16,207,927

Transfers are used to move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them.

(5) CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2023 was as follows:

	Beginning Balance, as adjusted*	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land and improvements	$ 4,184,504	$ -	$ -	$ 4,184,504
Construction in progress	450,900	235,707	(219,314)	467,293
Total capital assets, not being depreciated:	4,635,404	235,707	(219,314)	4,651,797
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	2,598,480	-	-	2,598,480
Equipment	1,025,584	126,301	-	1,151,885
Vehicles	183,499	128,006	-	311,505
Infrastructure	-	696,995	-	696,995
Leasehold improvements	3,810,848	109,298	-	3,920,146
Total capital assets being depreciated	7,618,411	1,060,600	-	8,679,011
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	(419,122)	(173,232)	-	(592,354)
Equipment	(672,534)	(173,806)	-	(846,340)
Vehicles	(87,668)	(29,583)	-	(117,251)
Infrastructure	-	(2,323)	-	(2,323)
Leasehold improvements	(456,269)	(342,680)	-	(798,949)
Total accumulated depreciation	(1,635,593)	(721,624)	-	(2,357,217)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	5,982,818	338,976	-	6,321,794
Lease assets - buildings	3,908,386	-	-	3,908,386
Less accumulated amortization for:				
Lease assets - buildings	(390,839)	(390,839)	-	(781,678)
Total lease assets being amortized, net	3,517,547	(390,839)	-	3,126,708
Subscription-based information technology arrangement assets	1,873,300	209,322	-	2,082,622
Less accumulated amortization for:				
Subscription-based information technology arrangements	-	(315,012)	-	(315,012)
Total subscription-based information technology arrangement assets being amortized, net	1,873,300	(105,690)	-	1,767,610
Governmental activities capital assets, net	$ 16,009,069	$ 78,154	$ (219,314)	$ 15,867,909

*The City implemented GASBS No. 96 during fiscal year 2023. The beginning balance was adjusted to reflect the impact of GASB 96.

Depreciation/amortization expense was charged to functions/programs of the primary government as follows:

Governmental activities:	
General government	$ 1,010,771
Culture and recreation	416,704
Total depreciation/amortization expense – governmental activities	$ 1,427,475

(6) LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

The following is a summary of changes in long-term obligations for the year ended June 30, 2023:

	Beginning Balance, as adjusted*	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Governmental activities:					
Lease liability	$ 3,598,466	$ -	$ (319,476)	$ 3,278,990	$ 337,828
Subscription liability	1,873,300	209,322	(315,012)	1,767,610	348,334
Compensated absences	107,588	26,765	(26,897)	107,456	26,864
Governmental activity Long-term obligations	$ 5,579,354	$ 236,087	$ (661,385)	$ 5,154,056	$ 713,026

*The beginning balance was adjusted to reflect the impact of GASB 96.

For Governmental Activities, the compensated absences are typically liquidated in the General Fund.

Leases

City as a Lessee

In July 2020, the City entered into a lease agreement as lessee for the use of a building as City Hall for a term of eleven (11) years. The initial lease liability was recorded in the amount of $3,908,386. As of June 30, 2023, the value of the lease liability was $3,278,990. The City is required to make variable monthly principal and interest payments from $32,988 to $41,194. The lease has an interest rate of 3.25%, the prime rate at commencement of the lease. The building has a useful life equal to the remaining lease term of eight years and the value of the right-to-use asset as of the end of the current fiscal year was $3,908,386 and had accumulated amortization of $781,678.

Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2024	$ 337,828	$ 78,121	$ 415,949
2025	356,868	69,458	426,326
2026	376,612	60,311	436,923
2027	397,079	50,663	447,742
2028	418,510	40,491	459,001
2029-2031	1,392,093	54,901	1,446,994
Total	$ 3,278,990	$ 353,945	$ 3,632,935

Subscriptions

The City has entered into subscription based information technology arrangements (SBITA) involving desktop and server software subscriptions, electronic software delivery services, location-based analytical software, and public asset management software. The total of the City's subscription assets are recorded at a cost of $2,082,622 less accumulated amortization of $315,012. Future subscription payments under SBITA agreements are as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2024	$ 348,334	$ 92,635	$ 440,969
2025	384,604	71,989	456,593
2026	316,588	49,005	365,593
2027	334,446	31,147	365,593
2028	353,312	12,282	365,594
2029	30,326	139	30,465
Total	$ 1,767,610	$ 257,197	$ 2,024,807

(7) COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

A. Litigation

The City of Tucker is a defendant in various lawsuits at June 30, 2023. The outcome of these lawsuits is not presently determinable.

B. Contractual Commitments

The City has entered into two (2) public/private contractual partnerships for outsourced services and operations. Through these contracts with private companies, an array of operational services are provided via outsourcing. These contracts are operating contracts for which the City is continually monitoring its outsourcing needs as compared to providing services in-house. The City has also entered into various construction contracts for various capital projects throughout the City. Currently, these contracts total approximately $2.1 million subject to annual negotiation and appropriation.

(8) FUND BALANCE

The composition of the City's fund balances is as follows:

	General Fund	SPLOST Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total
Nonspendable:					
Prepaids	$ 162,414	$ -	$ 6,300	$ -	$ 168,714
Restricted for:					
Capital projects	-	9,484,650	-	-	9,484,650
Grant projects	-	-	-	91,800	91,800
Community development	194,240	-	-	6,346	200,586
Assigned for capital projects	-	-	9,213,039	-	9,213,039
Unassigned	14,586,348	-	-	-	14,586,348
	$ 14,943,002	$ 9,484,650	$ 9,219,339	$ 98,146	$ 33,745,137

(9) HOTEL/MOTEL LODGING TAX

The City has levied an occupancy tax of 8% for the rent of a guest room at a hotel or motel in the City as authorized by the Official Code of Georgia Annotated (O.C.G.A.) §48-13-51. For the year ended June 30, 2023, the City collected $1,329,668 in hotel/motel tax revenues. Of this amount, $1,329,268, or 99.97%, was expended or transferred out to other funds for the promotion of tourism, conventions or trade shows in accordance with the provisions of O.C.G.A §48-13-51.

(10) MOTOR VEHICLE EXCISE TAX

The City has levied an excise tax on the rental of motor vehicles. The Official Code of Georgia Annotated §48-13-93 requires that all motor vehicle excise taxes be expended or obligated contractually, in accordance with state law, for promotion of tourism or the acquisition, construction, renovating, improving, maintenance and equipping of pedestrian walkways, installation of traffic lights, and street lights associated with public safety facilities or public improvements for sports and recreational facilities. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, the City received $62,601 in motor vehicle excise taxes. Of this amount, $56,938, or 90.95%, was used for these purposes.

(11) DEFINED COMPENSATION PLAN

The City of Tucker's Internal Revenue Code Section 457 and 401(a) Plans are deferred compensation plans and qualify as a defined contribution pension plan. The Plans are administered by Newport Group. The City contributes to the 401(a) for those employees that elect the plan as a social security replacement. The City contributes 10% for those employees. Additionally, the City will match up to 4% of base income as contributions for full-time employees. Plan provisions and contribution requirements are established and may be amended by the City Council. At June 30, 2023, there were 25 plan members enrolled in the 401(a) plan and 31 members enrolled in the 457 plan. During the year ended June 30, 2023,

employee contributions were $109,365 and employer contributions were $241,289 for both plans.

(12) RISK MANAGEMENT

The City is exposed to various risks of losses related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The City has joined together with other municipalities in the state as part of the Georgia Interlocal Risk Management Agency Property and Liability Insurance Fund, a public entity risk pool currently operating as common risk management and insurance programs for member local governments.

As part of this risk pool, the City is obligated to pay all contributions and assessments as prescribed by the pools, to cooperate with the pool's agents and attorneys, to follow loss reduction procedures established by the funds, and to report as promptly as possible, and in accordance with any coverage descriptions issued, all incidents which could result in the funds being required to pay any claim of loss. The City is also to allow the pool's agents and attorneys to represent the City in investigation, settlement discussions and all levels of litigation arising out of any claim made against the City within the scope of loss protection furnished by the funds.

The funds are to defend and protect the members of the funds against liability or loss as prescribed in the member government contract. The fund is to pay all cost taxed against members in any legal proceeding defended by the members, all interest accruing after entry of judgment, and all expenses incurred for investigation, negotiation or defense.

The City carries commercial insurance for other risks of losses. For insured programs, there have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage. Settlement amounts have not exceeded insurance coverage in the past three years.

(13) JOINT VENTURE

Under Georgia law, the City in conjunction with other cities and counties in the ten county Atlanta region is a member of the Atlanta Regional Commission (ARC). Membership in an RC is required by the Official Code of Georgia Annotated (OCGA) Section 50-8-34 which provides for the organizational structure of the RC in Georgia. The RC Board membership includes the officials of political subdivisions and private citizens representing districts with the Atlanta region. OCGA 50-8-3.1 provides that the member governments are liable for any debts or obligations of an RC. Separate financial statements may be obtained from Atlanta Regional Commission, 229 Peachtree Street #100, Atlanta, GA 30303.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

CITY OF TUCKER, GEORGIA
GENERAL FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
(BUDGETARY BASIS)
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	Budget			Variance With Final
	Original	Final	Actual	Budget
Revenues				
Taxes	$ 15,159,600	$ 14,520,563	$ 14,477,822	$ (42,741)
Licenses and permits	976,000	1,549,190	1,549,055	(135)
Intergovernmental	-	2,500	2,500	-
Charges for services	310,400	517,870	517,571	(299)
Fines and forfeitures	500,000	679,450	679,443	(7)
Investment earnings	23,000	802,505	802,502	(3)
Contributions and donations	115,000	109,445	108,549	(896)
Other	-	4,015	-	(4,015)
Total revenues	17,084,000	18,185,538	18,137,442	(48,096)
Expenditures				
Current:				
General government:				
City council	171,300	165,380	165,127	253
City management	507,390	455,602	455,467	135
City clerk	280,303	252,348	252,224	124
Legal services	552,100	342,796	342,768	28
Facilities and buildings	512,560	514,640	514,544	96
Communications	837,083	713,095	713,086	9
IT/GIS	1,039,295	805,336	805,332	4
Human resources	127,408	74,263	74,257	6
General operations	315,000	297,536	297,526	10
Finance	536,090	582,414	582,303	111
Judicial:				
Municipal court	442,455	404,225	404,210	15
Public works:				
Public works administration	668,731	812,747	812,742	5
Roadways and walkways	500,000	-	-	-
Stormwater	-	1,500,000	144,353	1,355,647
Street lighting	-	24,238	24,237	1
Culture and recreation:				
Parks and recreation	1,667,933	1,602,006	1,600,174	1,832
Pools	153,900	125,437	125,436	1
Parks	1,289,945	1,196,995	1,196,988	7
Community development:				
Economic development	323,290	324,386	324,376	10
Planning and zoning	840,761	779,633	779,575	58
Community development	-	1,127	1,124	3
Downtown development	74,765	16,620	16,620	-
Protective inspections	842,817	820,260	820,252	8
Total expenditures	11,683,126	11,811,084	10,452,721	1,358,363
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	5,400,874	6,374,454	7,684,721	1,310,267
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers in	531,000	3,746,517	3,746,454	(63)
Transfers out	(8,820,500)	(12,212,235)	(12,212,235)	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	(8,289,500)	(8,465,718)	(8,465,781)	(63)
Net Change in Fund Balance	$ (2,888,626)	$ (2,091,264)	(781,060)	$ 1,310,204
Reconciliation to GAAP Basis:				
Unbudgeted debt proceeds			209,322	
Unbudgeted capital outlay			(209,322)	
Fund balances at beginning of year			15,724,062	
Fund balances at end of year			$ 14,943,002	

CITY OF TUCKER, GEORGIA
ARPA GRANT FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	Budget		Actual	Variance With Final Budget
	Original	Final		
Revenues				
Intergovernmental	$ 6,795,608	$ 3,510,500	$ 3,285,151	$ (225,349)
Total revenues	6,795,608	3,510,500	3,285,151	(225,349)
Expenditures:				
Current:				
General government	172,396	59,679	57,179	2,500
Public works	-	36,932	36,932	-
Total expenditures	172,396	96,611	94,111	2,500
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	6,623,212	3,413,889	3,191,040	(222,849)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfers out	-	-	(3,191,040)	(3,191,040)
Total other financing sources (uses)	-	-	(3,191,040)	(3,191,040)
Net Change in Fund Balances	$ 6,623,212	$ 3,413,889	-	$ (3,413,889)
Fund Balances Beginning of Year			-	
Fund Balances End of Year			$ -	

COMBINING AND INDIVIDUAL FUND STATEMENTS AND SCHEDULES

CITY OF TUCKER, GEORGIA
COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2023

	Special Revenue Funds			Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
	Rental Car Tax Fund	Hotel Motel Tax Fund	Grant Fund	
Assets				
Receivables, net	$ 5,663	$ 106,899	$ -	$ 112,562
Due from other funds	-	-	218,900	218,900
Due from other governments	-	-	93,450	93,450
Total Assets	$ 5,663	$ 106,899	$ 312,350	$ 424,912
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances				
Liabilities				
Accounts payable	$ -	$ 101,604	$ -	$ 101,604
Due to other funds	-	4,612	127,100	131,712
Total Liabilities	-	106,216	127,100	233,316
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Unavailable revenue - intergovernmental revenue	-	-	93,450	93,450
Total deferred inflows of resources	-	-	93,450	93,450
Fund Balances				
Restricted	5,663	683	91,800	98,146
Total Fund Balances	5,663	683	91,800	98,146
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances	$ 5,663	$ 106,899	$ 312,350	$ 424,912

CITY OF TUCKER, GEORGIA
COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	Special Revenue Funds			Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
	Rental Car Tax Fund	Hotel Motel Tax Fund	Grant Fund	
Revenues				
Taxes	$ 62,601	$ 1,329,668	$ -	$ 1,392,269
Total Revenues	62,601	1,329,668	-	1,392,269
Expenditures				
Current:				
Culture and recreation	-	-	158,200	158,200
Community development	-	581,554	-	581,554
Total Expenditures	-	581,554	158,200	739,754
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	62,601	748,114	(158,200)	652,515
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfers in	-	-	250,000	250,000
Transfers out	(56,938)	(747,714)	-	(804,652)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(56,938)	(747,714)	250,000	(554,652)
Net Change in Fund Balances	5,663	400	91,800	97,863
Fund Balances Beginning of Year	-	283	-	283
Fund Balances End of Year	$ 5,663	$ 683	$ 91,800	$ 98,146

CITY OF TUCKER, GEORGIA
RENTAL CAR TAX FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	Budget	Actual	Variance With Final Budget
Revenues			
Taxes	$ 62,650	$ 62,601	$ (49)
Total revenues	62,650	62,601	(49)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)			
Transfers out	(56,950)	(56,938)	12
Total other financing sources (uses)	(56,950)	(56,938)	12
Net Change in Fund Balances	$ 5,700	5,663	$ (37)
Fund Balances Beginning of Year		-	
Fund Balances End of Year		$ 5,663	

CITY OF TUCKER, GEORGIA
HOTEL/MOTEL TAX FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	Budget	Actual	Variance With Final Budget
Revenues			
Taxes	$ 1,329,675	$ 1,329,668	$ (7)
Total revenues	1,329,675	1,329,668	(7)
Expenditures:			
Current:			
Community development	581,560	581,554	6
Total expenditures	581,560	581,554	6
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	748,115	748,114	(1)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)			
Transfers out	(747,800)	(747,714)	86
Total other financing sources (uses)	(747,800)	(747,714)	86
Net Change in Fund Balances	$ 315	400	$ 85
Fund Balances Beginning of Year		283	
Fund Balances End of Year		$ 683	

CITY OF TUCKER, GEORGIA
GRANT FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	Budget	Actual	Variance With Final Budget
Revenues			
Intergovernmental	$ 93,450	$ -	$ (93,450)
Total revenues	93,450	-	(93,450)
Expenditures:			
Current:			
Culture and recreation	158,200	158,200	-
Total expenditures	158,200	158,200	-
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(64,750)	(158,200)	(93,450)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)			
Transfers in	250,000	250,000	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	250,000	250,000	-
Net Change in Fund Balances	$ 185,250	91,800	$ (93,450)
Fund Balances Beginning of Year		-	
Fund Balances End of Year		$ 91,800	

STATISTICAL SECTION

The Statistical Section includes selected financial and general information presented on a multi-year comparative basis. The statistics are used to provide detailed date on the physical, economic, social and political characteristics of the City government. They are intended to provide financial report users with a broader and more complete understanding of the government and its financial affairs than is possible from basic financial statements.

CITY OF TUCKER, GA
STATISTICAL SECTION

This part of the City's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report presents detailed information as a context for understanding the financial statements, note disclosures, required supplementary information as well as the overall financial position of the City.

Financial Trends

These schedules contain trend information to help the user understand how the City's financial performance has changed over time.

Revenue Capacity

These schedules contain information to help the user assess the City's major revenue source, business and occupational taxes.

The accompanying tables do not include a schedule of the City's rates with regard to business licenses (taxes) due to the significant number of potential rates that could be charged to an applicant seeking a business license. To obtain a business license from the City, applicants must provide information on their estimated gross receipts (less allowable deductions such as sales, use, and/or excise taxes, out of state sales, etc.) which are then multiplied by the tax rate for the applicant's business as determined by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). The list of complete NAICS codes can be obtained from the United States Census Bureau by going to: https://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/

Debt Capacity

These schedules present information to help the user assess the affordability of the City's current level of outstanding debt and the City's ability to issue additional debt in the future.

Demographic and Economic Information

These schedules present demographic and economic indicators to help the user understand the environment within which the City's financial activities take place.

Operating Information

These schedules contain staffing, key operating and capital statistics comparisons to help the user understand how the information in the city's financial report relates to the services the City provides and the activities it performs.

Sources: Unless otherwise noted, the information in these schedules is derived from the annual comprehensive financial report. This is the City's sixth full year of financial statements. For comparison purposes, schedules presented only include information beginning with fiscal year 2018.

CITY OF TUCKER, GEORGIA

GOVERNMENT - WIDE NET POSITION
LAST SIX FISCAL YEARS
(accrual basis of accounting)

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,					
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Governmental activities:						
Net investment in capital assets	$ 10,615,841	$ 10,207,486	$ 7,123,727 (1)	$ 5,589,411	$ 3,087,202	$ 1,449,915
Restricted	10,118,894	8,683,176	5,853,013	4,127,684	3,063,178	1,707,992
Unrestricted	28,596,112	24,422,893	20,665,108 (2)	14,582,466	12,894,626	10,720,340
Total governmental activities net position	$ 49,330,847	$ 43,313,555	$ 33,641,848	$ 24,299,561	$ 19,045,006	$ 13,878,247

NOTES:

Ten full years of data not available. City incorporated in 2016. First full year with ACFR was 2018.

(1) The fiscal year 2021 ending balance was restated in fiscal year 2022 due to prior period adjustments to capital assets.

(2) The fiscal year 2021 ending balance was restated due to the implementation of GASB 87.

CITY OF TUCKER, GEORGIA

CHANGES IN NET POSITION-TOTAL
LAST SIX FISCAL YEARS
(accrual basis of accounting)

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,					
	2023	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**	**2018**
Expenses						
Governmental activities:						
General government	$ 4,679,242	$ 6,720,275	$ 7,681,726	$ 7,861,329	$ 5,631,402	$ 4,424,087
Judicial	404,210	380,713	451,089	50,649	44,108	5,750
Public works	12,555,995	6,692,656	5,200,552	6,407,736	6,514,636	100,145
Community development	2,628,628	2,449,288	2,375,084	554,814	672,181	498,622
Culture and recreation	4,357,985	1,261,782	2,531,986	2,546,583	1,629,557	380,684
Interest	196,591	87,361	-	-	-	-
Total governmental activities expenses	24,822,651	17,592,075	18,240,437	17,421,111	14,491,884	5,409,288
Program revenues						
Governmental activities:						
Charges for services:						
General government	1,065,492	934,469	852,251	438,897	771,566	434,978
Community development	1,163,326	612,531	899,629	1,290,723	589,166	589,166
Culture and recreation	517,251	343,545	259,096	206,469	-	-
Operating grants and contributions:						
General government	3,290,298	2,455,578	4,127,920	-	-	-
Community development	-	-	345,702	-	-	-
Public Works	32,311	-	-	-	-	-
Capital grants and contributions:						
Public works	5,440,445	4,743,061	5,725,408	4,915,118	7,122,784	1,541,559
Culture and recreation	2,280,958	2,043,652	503,690	909,063	579,539	1,038,200
Total governmental activities program revenues	13,790,081	11,132,836	12,713,696	7,760,270	9,063,055	3,603,903
Total program revenues	$ 13,790,081	$ 11,132,836	$ 12,713,696	$ 7,760,270	$ 9,063,055	$ 3,603,903
Net (expense)/revenue						
Governmental activities	$ (11,032,570)	$ (6,459,239)	$ (5,526,741)	$ (9,660,841)	$ (5,428,829)	$ (1,805,385)
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position						
Governmental activities:						
Sales taxes	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 355,793
Property taxes	3,107,080	3,218,232	2,753,419	2,279,547	-	-
Franchise taxes	3,416,314	3,661,175	2,609,515	3,013,321	3,024,213	2,467,828
Business taxes	4,132,132	4,211,785	4,534,675	3,439,804	3,268,123	3,461,176
Insurance premium taxes	3,397,268	2,900,022	2,891,992	2,764,146	2,381,149	2,795,288
Excise taxes	864,898	729,505	678,823	656,404	624,835	636,033
Hotel / Motel taxes	1,329,668	1,241,290	904,765	946,994	1,159,842	1,134,169
Unrestricted investment earnings	802,502	43,401	58,360	168,987	95,666	-
Miscellaneous revenues	-	125,536	540,820	1,646,193	41,760	11,838
Total governmental activities	17,049,862	16,130,946	14,972,369	14,915,396	10,595,588	10,862,125
Total primary government	$ 17,049,862	$ 16,130,946	$ 14,972,369	$ 14,915,396	$ 10,595,588	$ 10,862,125
Change in Net Position						
Governmental activities	$ 6,017,292	$ 9,671,707	$ 9,445,628	$ 5,254,555	$ 5,166,759	$ 9,056,740

NOTES:
Ten full years of data not available. City incorporated in 2016. First full year with ACFR was 2018.

CITY OF TUCKER, GEORGIA

FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
LAST SIX FISCAL YEARS
(modified accrual basis of accounting)

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,					
	2023	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**	**2018**
General Fund						
Nonspendable	$ 162,414	$ 150,525	$ 152,491	$ 95,955	$ 41,161	$ 48,378
Restricted	194,240	-	-	-	-	463,926
Unassigned	14,586,348	15,573,537	11,757,219	6,621,734	5,365,778	6,114,571
Total General Fund	$ 14,943,002	$ 15,724,062	$ 11,909,710	$ 6,717,689	$ 5,406,939	$ 6,626,875
All Other Governmental Funds						
Nonspendable	$ 6,300	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Restricted	9,582,796	8,526,960	5,553,472	3,556,559	2,848,239	1,244,066
Assigned	9,213,039	4,480,086	3,804,509 (1)	3,104,944	2,981,825	-
Total All Other Governmental Funds	$ 18,802,135	$ 13,007,046	$ 9,357,981	$ 6,661,503	$ 5,830,064	$ 1,244,066

NOTES:

Ten full years of data not available. City incorporated in 2016. First full year with ACFR was 2018.

(1) The fiscal year 2021 fund balance for the Capital Projects Fund was restated in fiscal year 2022 to implement GASB 87 and remove the accrued rent previously reported.

CITY OF TUCKER, GEORGIA

CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
LAST SIX FISCAL YEARS
(modified accrual basis of accounting)

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,					
	2023	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**	**2018**
Revenues						
Taxes	$ 15,870,091	$ 16,742,425	$ 14,252,310	$ 12,793,811	$ 10,509,692	$ 7,457,896
Licenses and permits	1,549,055	991,511	1,488,523	1,659,719	1,063,354	901,976
Fines and forfeitures	679,443	541,855	263,357	66,321	66,225	11,244
Charges for services	517,571	357,179	259,096	209,969	231,153	110,924
Intergovernmental	10,357,025	8,845,686	10,702,720	5,284,185	7,384,623	1,541,559
Contributions	356,303	118,138	534,649	264,039	41,760	11,713
Investment earnings	802,502	43,401	58,360	168,987	95,665	-
Miscellaneous	-	404,003	6,171	1,382,234	-	125
Total revenues	30,131,990	28,044,198	27,565,186	21,829,265	19,392,472	10,035,437
Expenditures						
General government	3,739,383	6,281,690	8,303,092	9,571,455	6,776,692	4,467,071
Judicial	404,210	380,713	451,089	50,649	44,108	5,750
Public works	12,820,524	6,692,656	6,435,900	6,407,736	6,514,636	63,285
Culture and recreation	3,446,695	4,071,303	3,418,525	3,103,973	2,018,793	557,940
Community development	2,639,802	2,444,049	2,365,325	553,263	672,181	498,622
Capital Outlay	1,445,592	313,087	-	-	-	-
Principal	634,488	252,998	-	-	-	-
Interest	196,591	144,283	-	-	-	36,860
Total expenditures	25,327,285	20,580,779	20,973,931	19,687,076	16,026,410	5,629,528
Excess of revenues over expenditures	4,804,705	7,463,419	6,591,255	2,142,189	3,366,062	4,405,909
Other Financing Sources (Uses)						
Issuance of Debt	209,322	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers in	16,207,927	6,438,411	4,723,131	7,304,555	8,315,327	791,888
Transfers out	(16,207,927)	(6,438,411)	(4,723,131)	(7,304,555)	(8,315,327)	(791,888)
Total other financing sources (uses)	209,322	-	-	-	-	-
Net change in fund balances	$ 5,014,027	$ 7,463,419	$ 6,591,255	$ 2,142,189	$ 3,366,062	$ 4,405,909
Debt service as a percentage of noncapital expenditures	3.46%	2.22%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.65%

NOTES:
Ten full years of data not available. City incorporated in 2016. First full year with ACFR was 2018.

CITY OF TUCKER, GEORGIA

GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL TAX REVENUES BY SOURCE
LAST SIX FISCAL YEARS
(modified accrual basis of accounting)

Fiscal Year	Property Tax (1)	Franchise Fees	Excise Taxes	Business Taxes	Hotel/Motel Tax	Insurance Premium Tax
2023	$ 3,107,080	$ 3,416,314	$ 864,898	$ 4,132,132	$ 1,329,668	$ 3,019,999
2022	3,242,019	4,549,338	729,505	4,211,785	1,241,290	2,768,487
2021	2,744,898	2,708,352	678,824 (2)	4,534,675	904,765	2,680,797
2020	2,240,441	2,931,054	575,972	3,439,804	946,994	2,540,008
2019	1,763,630	2,813,263	528,878	3,256,208	1,159,842	2,390,575
2018	-	2,123,778	525,127	3,438,564	1,134,169	5,950

NOTES:
Ten full years of data not available. City incorporated in 2016. First full year with ACFR was 2018.

(1) Includes all Ad Valorem Taxes: Property Tax, Motor Vehicle Tax, Title Ad Valorem Tax, Intangible Tax, Real Estate Transfer Tax, and Penalties/Interest.
(2) 2021 revised to include Rental Motor Vehicle Excise Tax.

CITY OF TUCKER, GEORGIA

PRINCIPAL BUSINESS AND OCCUPATION TAXPAYERS
2023 and 2018
(unaudited)

2023				2018			
Business and Occupation Taxpayer	**Revenue**	**Rank**	**Percentage of Total Revenue**	**Business and Occupation Taxpayer**	**Revenue**	**Rank**	**Percentage of Total Revenue**
Quest Diagnostics, Inc	$ 285,754	1	6.92%	Quest Diagnostics, Inc	$ 198,539	1	5.75%
Sam's Club #6409	142,472	2	3.45%	AMEC Foster Wheeler Kamtech, Inc.	102,159	2	2.96%
Hormel Foods Sales	118,226	3	2.86%	Sam's Club #6409	87,890	3	2.54%
Star Importers and Wholesalers, Inc.	90,131	4	2.18%	Williams Plant Service	78,378	4	2.27%
Graphic Packaging International	62,333	5	1.51%	Carolina Handling LLC	70,478	5	2.04%
Steelmart, Inc.	59,453	8	1.44%	Williams Specialty Service	66,404	6	1.92%
Wood Group USA, INC.	57,710	5	1.40%	AMEC Foster Wheeler E&C Services, Inc.	48,203	7	1.40%
Cali Kulture	57,679	7	1.40%	LMI Systems, Inc.	42,053	8	1.22%
Walmart Store #2584	44,515	9	1.08%	Brightview Landscape Development	39,109	9	1.13%
Target Store T1390	39,128	10	0.95%	BMC East LLC	36,688	10	1.06%
Total Principal Taxpayers	$ 957,402		23.17%	Total Principal Taxpayers	$ 769,901		22.28%
Other Business and Occupation Taxpayers	$ 3,174,730		76.83%	Other Business and Occupation Taxpayers	$ 2,685,324		77.72%
Total Business and Occupation Taxes	$ 4,132,132		100.00%	Total Business and Occupation Taxes	$ 3,455,225 (1)		100.00%

NOTES:
Ten full years of data not available. City incorporated in 2016. First full year with ACFR was 2018.
(1) FY2018 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report as presented for period of July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2018

Source: City of Tucker Occupational Tax

CITY OF TUCKER, GEORGIA

RATIO OF TOTAL DEBT OUTSTANDING BY TYPE
LAST TWO FISCAL YEARS

	Governmental Activities					
June 30,	Lease Liability	Subscription Liability	Total	Percentage of Personal Income	Estimated Population (1)	Per Capita (1)
2023	$ 3,278,990	$ 1,767,610	$ 5,046,600	0.33%	36,969	137
2022	3,598,466	-	3,598,466	0.19%	37,767	95

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

CITY OF TUCKER, GEORGIA

DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS
LAST SIX FISCAL YEARS

Fiscal Period	Population (1)	Personal Income (amounts expressed in thousands) (1)	Per Capita Personal Income (1)	Median Age (1)	School Enrollment (2)	Unemployment Rate (3)
2023	36,969	$ 1,541,385	$ 41,694	45.2	6,653	2.9 %
2022	37,767	1,845,749	48,872	41.8	6,329	2.9 %
2021	37,205	1,488,274	40,002	44.4	5,302	4.8 %
2020	36,385	1,408,245	38,704	43.5	5,296	3.6 %
2019	36,206	1,323,402	36,552	40.6	5,349	3.5 %
2018	36,653	1,386,070	37,816	41.5	3,426	2.0 %

NOTES:
Ten full years of data not available. City incorporated in 2016. First full year with ACFR was 2018.

Source:
(1) U. S. Census Bureau
(2) Various school websites
(3) Georgia Department of Labor

CITY OF TUCKER, GEORGIA

PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS
2023 and 2018
(unaudited)

2023				2018 (2)			
Employer	**Employees (1)**	**Rank**	**Percentage of Total City Employment**	**Employer**	**Employees (1)**	**Rank**	**Percentage of Total City Employment**
QUEST DIAGNOSTICS CLINICAL	730	1	2.77%	Quest Diagnostics, Inc	1,000	1	12.14%
PEPSICO	500	2	1.90%	AMEC Foster Wheeler Power & Process	500	2	6.07%
PEPSICO BEVERAGE SALES LLC	447	3	1.70%	Macy's Logistic & Operations	450	3	5.46%
AMEC FOSTER WHEELER KAMTECH	421	4	1.60%	Inland Seafood Inc	436	4	5.29%
AMEC FOSTER WHEELER E&C	418	5	1.59%	Hormel Foods Corp	375	5	4.55%
RICOH USA, INC.	405	6	1.54%	LabCorp	350	6	4.25%
INLAND SEAFOOD	335	7	1.27%	Ricoh Americas Corp	350	7	4.25%
HORMEL FOODS CORPORATION	331	8	1.26%	CSM Bakery Solutions, LLC	300	8	3.64%
GRAPHIC PACKAGING INTERNATIONAL	316	9	1.20%	Emory Univ Orthopaedics & Spine Hospital	300	9	3.64%
MACY'S CORP. SERVICES	283	10	1.07%	Walmart	300	10	3.64%
Total Principal Employers	4,186		15.89%	Total Principal Employers	4,361		52.94%
Other Employers	22,163		84.11%	Other Employers	3,876		47.06%
Total Employers	26,349		100.00%	Total Employers	8,237		100.00%

NOTES:

(1) Information reported in Individual Employer's Business License Filing
(2) Ten years of data is not available due to the incorporation date of the City of Tucker.

Source: City of Tucker Occupational Tax

CITY OF TUCKER, GEORGIA

FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT CITY GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES BY FUNCTION
LAST SIX FISCAL YEARS
(unaudited)

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,					
Function	**2023**	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**	**2018**
City Manager/ Assistant City Manager (1)	3	1	1	1	3	3
City Clerk/ Receptionist (2)	2	2	3	3	1	1
Finance/ Licensing	5	4	5	5	4	3
Municipal Court	3	3	2	0	0	0
IT/ GIS	2	2	2	2	2	2
Human Resources	1	0	0	0	0	0
Culture and Recreation (3)	16	6	6	5	3	5
Economic Development	2	3	2	2	1	1
Communications	6	6	5	5	3	3
Community Development/ Planning-Zoning	4	4	4	3	3	3
Code Enforcement	3	3	3	3	2	2
Building/ Land Development	4	4	4	3	3	3
Total	51	38	37	32	25	26

NOTES:
Ten full years of data not available. City incorporated in 2016. First full year with ACFR was 2018.

Full time Employees in Departments of City Manager, City Clerk, Finance, IT/GIS Director, Human Resources, Municipal Court, Parks and Recreation, Community Development Director, and the Economic Development Director are City Employees. The remaining Departments are staffed through contractual agreements with CHRM Hill/Jacobs, Interdev, LLC, and Lowe Engineers, LLC.
(1) Assistant City Manager is included in Economic Development, costs split equally among two departments. Moved to City Manager Department 100% in 2023.
(2) Receptionist previously listed as City Employee is listed as contracted in 2022 and included in Communications as Citizen Responder.
(3) Culture and Recreation reflects 9 Full-Time and 14 Part-Time employees.

Source: City of Tucker Human Resources

CITY OF TUCKER, GEORGIA

OPERATING INDICATORS BY FUNCTION
LAST SIX FISCAL YEARS
(unaudited)

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,					
Function	**2023**	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**	**2018**
General government						
Ordinances approved	25	32	18	30	30	27
Court cases (Added Traffic Court in FY21)	4401	4506	2468	590	266	114
Police						
Calls for Service	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Part 1 Crimes Reported	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Traffic citation issued	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Physical Arrest	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fire (1)						
Incident responses	*	*	*	*	*	*
Average response time	*	*	*	*	*	*
Fire Safety programs conducted	*	*	*	*	*	*
inspection conducted	*	*	*	*	*	*
Public works (1)						
Average days to repair pothole	*	*	*	*	*	*
Community Development						
New building permits issued	1,160	1,300	1,374	223	366	-
Parcels annexed	-	-	-	35	5	18
Culture and Recreation						
Annual program registrants	7,688	6,084	4,041	1,300	750	750

NOTES:
Ten full years of data not available. City incorporated in 2016. First full year with ACFR was 2018.
(1) Fire and Public Works functions are included in an intergovernmental agreement with Dekalb County.

Sources: Various City and County departments.

CITY OF TUCKER, GEORGIA

CAPITAL ASSET STATISTICS BY FUNCTION
LAST SIX FISCAL YEARS

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,					
Function/Program	**2023**	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**	**2018 (1)**
General Government						
Buildings	1	1	1	1	1	-
Land (acres)	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40
Vehicles	1	-	-	-	-	-
Parks - active and passive						
Buildings	1	1	1	1	-	-
Vehicles	7	4	4	4	2	-
Park acreage	314	314	312	312	312	290
Greenway and walking trails (miles)	15	15	15	15	15	15
Athletic fields	13	9	9	9	9	9
Swimming pools	2	2	2	2	1	1
Tennis courts	8	6	6	6	4	4
Recreation buildings	1	1	1	1	1	1
Playgrounds/Fitness Court	8	8	6	6	6	6
Picnic shelters/restrooms	9	9	9	9	9	9

NOTES:

Ten full years of data not available. City incorporated in 2016. First full year with ACFR was 2018.

(1) During Fiscal year 2018, the City of Tucker took over contributed land parcels from Dekalb County.

Source: Tucker Finance Department

CITY OF TUCKER, GEORGIA
1 PERCENT SALES TAX
SCHEDULE OF PROJECTS CONSTRUCTED WITH SPECIAL SALES TAX PROCEEDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Project	Original Estimated Cost	Expenditures		
		Prior Year	Current Year	Total
SPLOST - 2017 Series				
Roads and drainage	$ 19,500,000	$ 11,132,543	$ 3,492,160	$ 14,624,703
Multi-modal transportation consisting of sidewalks, paths and bikeways projects	6,000,000	1,331,992	1,713,435	3,045,427
Fire facilities and citywide safety equipment	2,400,000	-	-	-
Parks and recreation system and public facilities	2,100,000	1,864,454	747,664	2,612,118
Subtotal	$ 30,000,000	$ 14,328,989	$ 5,953,259	$ 20,282,248